planters of the South. Jefferson, writing to M. de Warville in 1786 says that "the four Southermost Sintes make a great deal of cetten. Their poor are almost entirely clothed in it winter and summer." There are no trustworthy statisties showing the consumption of cetten in the Southern States during the first half of the last century, but it is quite pertain that practically all of the slave population, as well as the poorer classes of whitrs continued to use cotton as the chief textile, homespun. At the outbreak of the war between the States, all the cottom plantations in the States had their spindles and cards and looms. The same was true of the homes of the poorer people of those days, but just how much cotton was consumed in this way is not known and cannot be accurately approximated.

known and cannot be accurately approximated.

In 1800 the production of cotton in the United States was estimated at 35,000,000 pounds. Of this amount 17,000,000 pounds were exported. The quantity manufactured in the whole country exceeded 8,000,000 pounds, say 25,555 bales (225 pounds each), only about 500 of which were consumed in regular establishments," quoting from Gallatin's report on manufactures, in 1810. As the regular establishments alluded to were located in New England, about 7,87,000 pounds must have been consumed in domestic manufactures in the Southern States.

Farm Manufacturing.

In regard to household manufactures in

must have been consumed in domestic manufactures in the Southern States.

Farm Manufacturing.

In regard to household manufactures in the United States in 1810 Gallatin says that by far the greater part of the cotton flow and woodlen goods, was manufactured in private families, mostly for their own use, and partly for sale. The articles made were principally coarse cloth, flannel, cotton stuffs, and stripes of every description, linen and mixtures of wood with flax and cotton. It was estimated that about two-thirds of the clothing, including hosiery, house and table linen, worn and used by the people of the United States outside of the clitics, was the product of family manufactures, in the lower counties of Virginia, throughout North Carolina and in the upper counties of South Carolina and Georgia almost the whole summer clothing of all classes was of household manufacture, and the slaves were entirely clothed in that manner. As an illustration of the common use of homespun at that period it is stated that of 1,500 persons attending a military review in North Carolina, less than 40 wore anything but homespun. Statistics also show that in 1810 the manufactured products of Virginia, the Carolinas and Georgia exceeded in value those of New England. Georgia, with a white population of 145,114 people, manufactured more yards of various stuffs in 1810 than did Rhode Island with all its manufacturing establishments. In Virginia the cotton goods of household manufacture amounted to 3,007,255 yards; in North Carolina to 3,083,188; in Georgia (58,58,154; in Tennessee to 1,780,514, and in Louisiana to 123,180. In addition te this 1,272,322 yards of mixed cotton goods were manufactured in Virginia, and 108,627 yards in South Carolina.

The embargo laid upon foreign commerce during the Jefferson and Madison administrations greatly stimulated the cotton manufactures of the North and South. The South Carolina Homespun Association was organized at Charleston in 1898, with a capital of \$30,000, and its declared object was to p

The Straw Hat Stock

has been replenished by additional shipments from Messrs, Townsend Grace and Company, of Baltimore, Md., from whom we purchased nearly three hundred dozen hats

At Almost Half Prices.

The second shipment will be on sale to-morrow, when you can take your choice of STRAW HATS worth \$2.50, \$3 and \$3.50,

At \$1.45 Each.

Gans-Rady Company

three mills made shirtings, etc., one made cotton yarns, and one made cotton rolls.

There were eighteen mills in Kentucky.

The returns of the fourth census (1829), which did not include; any manu
(1829), which did not include; any manu
(1820), which did not include; any manu-

cotton yarns, and one made cotton rolls. There were eighteen mills in Kentucky. The returns of the fourth census (1820), which did not include; any manufactures of a household character, gave the fellowing figures of the spindles and the amount of cotton annually used in each of the Southern States:

Maryland, 20,245 spindles, cotton spun, 843,000 pounds; Virginia, no spindles, cotton spun, 2,000 pounds; North Carolina, 288 spindles, cotton spun, 26,019 pounds; Kentucky, 8,019 spindles, cotton spun, 360,951 pounds. Total spindles, 29,218, and cotton spun, 1277, 100, pounds, or 4,839 bales; of 244 pounds cach.

Growth of Industry.

of very description, lines and mixtures
of the stream of the fourth census
the stream of the fourth census
(250), which did not include any mixtures
(250),

In Other States.

The progress of cotton manufacturing with the exception of Missouri, each but with the exception of Missouri, each State shows substaytal gains in recent years and this is especially true of Mississippi. Texas, Kentucky, and in a less degree of Virginia. The consumption of cotton in Mississippi has nearly doubled since 180; in Texas it has increased from 2,201 bales to 20,718; and in Kentucky from a little less than 12,000 bales to 26,000 bales in 1909.

STRIKE BREAKERS ARE UP AGAINST IT

New York Railroad Has Hard Time Feeding and Caring for. New Freight Handlers .

New Freight Handlers.

(By Associated Press.)

NEW YORK, May 25.—Several transfer floats and tugs, which continued to ply between the New York and New Jersey shores throughout the night, by to-day had to a considerable extent relieved the congestion of ears at the Mott Haven yards of the New York. New Haven and Hartford Railroad, which resulted from the strike of the company's firemen and freight handlers. The embargo has not by any means been raised, however, as the yards are even now practically filled with cars, many of which have been there several days. Several railroad officials said to-day that they expected the work to continue uninterruptedly from this time on, and they look for gleady improvement in the situation.

So successfully have the strikers worked that the question of providing food, drink and lodging for the non-union men has become one of the most serious which the company has to confront. At the same time storekeepers and others have raised the prices of necessities to almost unbeard of altitudes where the prospec-

raised the prices of necessities to almost unheard of altitudes where the prospecunneard of altitudes where the prospective customer is a strike-breaker. As a result it is practically impossible for the new men there or their representatives to purchase anything in the vicinity of the yards. At the plers along the rivers where the freight for the sound steamers is handled there was noticeable changes in the conditions from yesterday.

FINALS NEXT FRIDAY.

Interesting Exercises to Mark Close of Miss Coleman's School. Miss Coleman's Kindergarten and Pri

5 o'clock with appropriate exercises The past session has proved one of the most successful in the six years' history of the school. Miss Lou Belle Catesby Jones, associated with Miss Coleman in school management, proved herself a most capable director while Miss Cole-man was necessarily abent for the short study in the Richmond Training School

ship with Misses Scott and Talcott, and that the coming session of the combined schools will open at No. 14 West Main Street, where the whole house and grounds will be given up to the use and comfort of the children.

MANY COMMITTEES.

In Other States.

The first cotton mill in Mississippi was crected at Natchez in 1841, and the first in Louisiana was put in operation some time prior to 1840, as the census of that year reported two mills in the State. The first mill in Texas was built at Huntsville in 1860 by the State sovernment, and the first in Arkansas at Cave Hill, in Washington county, in 1844. Missourt began manufacturing cotton between 1840 and 1850, the census of the latter years being the first official mention of a factory in the State.

Though never a large consumer of cotton, Kentucky began the manuacture early in the last century. In 1802 there were six small horse power mills in operation, and in 1820 an official report States that there were eighteen mills in operation located in fitteen counties. The first large mill in the State was built at Covington in 1825 at a cost of 1866,000.

The progress of cotton manufacturing countries. Short Police Court Docket.

Short Police Court Docket. Justice John's court took up but a few minutes of time yesterday in the disposition of the few drunks and disorderlies. The drunks with one exception, were turned loose, while James Rogers was sent down for being drunk.

For Summer Boarding see page 10.

ANNUAL FIELD DAY AT THE UNIVERSITY

No State Records Broken, But the Events Were of More Than Ordinary Interest.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA., May 28.— No State records were broken in the annual field day exercises held to-day at the University of Virginia. The medal for the best all 'round athlete was won by John Ashby Willis, of Washington, who scored a total of nineteen points. Edwin W. Holladay, of Charlottesville, Edwin W. Holladay, of Charlottesville, came out second, with seventeen points, and Joseph II. Shelton, of Waco. Texas, third, with twelve. The winner came to Virginia from Oberlin College, Ohio, where he received his athetic training. Ho is president of the Jefferson Literary Society and one of the best debaters in the University. The winners were 100-yard dash—Bass, first; Shelton, second. Time 10 2-5.

100-yard dash—Bass, first; Shelton, second. Time, 10 2-5.

120hurdle dash—Grant first; Holladay, second. Time, 17 3-5.

220-yard dash—Shaner, first; Holladay, second. Time, 23.

490-yard dash—Shelton, first; Bosher, second. Time, 55 2-5.

880-yard dash—Bosher, first; Holladay, second. Time, 2:16.

One mile—Bosher, first; Beine, second. Time, 2:16.

One mile—Bosher, first; Beine, second. Time, 5:23.

16-pound shot—Williams, first; Connor, second. Distance, 25 feet 9 inches.

Distus—Williams, first; Zinn, second. Distance, 25 feet.

Hammer—Williams, first; Adkisson, second. Distance, 103 feet 7 fiches.

Broad jump—Adkisson, first; Williams, second. Distance 21:2 feet.

High jump—Holladay, first; McGee, second. Distance, 5 feet 7 linches.

Pole vault—Irvins, first; Sellman, second. Pole vault-Irving, first; Sellman, second, Distance, 9 feet.

JURY UNABLE TO AGREE.

Third Hearing in the Bottom

died peacefully, surrounded by her six children. Her white friends say of her: "As an

Her white friends say of her: "As an example of a Christian life it would be difficult to find her superior, and her sweetness of disposition and loving heart endeared her to all with whom she came in daily contact.

"She brought up her children in the fear of God, striving to set them in the right path, and we who knew and loved her as our dear old mammy say this as a small token of our regard for her and our sorrow at her death."

The many friends of Mr. W. L. Balles, one of the Chesapeake and Ohio dispatchers at the Main Street Station, are pained to learn of the indisposition of this popular gentleman. He is suffering with his eyes, and his physicians say it will not do for him to resume duty for several weeks, at the expiration of which time it is hoped the trouble will be relieved.

lieved.

Mr. Balles is usually responsive to the many calls upon him to sing in churches and at entertainments, and his present trouble will have the effect to preclude his compliance with such requests for the present. It is hoped and believed that after a few weeks' rest he will be entirely restored.

the and their five according to the English system, we handled have yellow frow not from the English system, we handle have yellow frow not from the English system, we handle have yellow frow not from the English system, we handle have yellow frow not from the English system, we handle have yellow frow not from the English system, we handle have yellow frow not from the English system, we handle have yellow frow not from the English system, we handle have yellow frow not from the English system, we handle have yellow frow not from the English system, we have the first the English system, we have the english of the year of their problems of the property of the secretary in the English system, we have the english of the year of their restaints in the English system, and the english system, and the english system, and the english system in the english system, and the english system in the english system in the english system in the english system of the english system in the engine of the english system in the english system in the engine of the english system in the engine of the Mr. Carlin an Aspirant for Elector—Other Positions.

Mr. Charles C. Carlin, of Alexandria, is an aspirant for the position of elector for the Eighth District, and so far as known has no opposition for the place. Mr. Gardner L. Boothe, member of the Site Central Committee from Alexandria city, will probably have no opposition for reelection to that position, if he desires it. Among those mentioned for delegates to Bt. Louis is Mr. A. A. Lipscomb, of the Eighth District. It is probable that Hon. John P. Ryan, of Loudoun, would have little opposition if he desired to go as a delegate, but he has been suggested also for permanent chairman of the State convention. Lieutenant-Governor willard is not known to be an aspirant for the post of delegate to St. Louis.

Wheel Works, 9; Gas-House, 2. A very spicy game of ball was played yesterday afternoon at R. E. Lee grounds, Fulton, when the Virginia and North Carolina Wheel Works team defeated the Gas House team by a score of 9 to 2. The pitching of Gathright, of the Wheel Works team, was excellent, no bases being given on balls and only three hits. Deeppe, of the Gas House team, gave six bases on balls. The Wheel Works team bases on balls and only three hits. Deeppe, of the Gas House team, gave six bases on balls. The Wheel Works team bases on balls and only three hits.

Call for a Free Bottle.

Call for a Free Bottle.

Of Drake's Palmetto Whe. It gives vigor and energy to the whole body, soothes, heals and invigorates stomachs that are weakened by injurious living or when the mucous liming of the stomach is impaired by hurtin medicines or of hood. Drake's Palmetto Wine will clear the liver and kidneys from congestion, cause them to perform their necessary work thoroughly and insure their healthy condition. Drake's Palmetto Whe cures every form of stomach distures, such as indigestion, distress after eating, shortness of breath and heart trouble caused by indigestion. Drake's Palmetto Wine cures you permanently of that bad taste in mouth, offensive breath, loss of appetite, hearthurn, inflamed, catarrhal or bleerated stomach and constipated or flatulent bowels. We prove all this by giving you free a test bottle. Drake's Palmetto Wine is purely vegetable and the grandest remedy ever offered to chronic sufferers. Call to-day for a free trial bottle at

Owens & Minor Drug Co., No. 1007 East Main Street



strated that they knew what they were doing. This company minded not the laughing of the croakers, but proceeded with characteristic Richmond energy to work in this new field of enterprise.

A Complete Establishment. The building they created is especially lesigned for the purpose of the business Third Hearing in the Bottom

Case—Verdict for O'Hagan.

The third jury in the case of Mrs. Ella
V. Bottom, administratrix, vs. the Passenger and Power Company has failed to agree in the Circuit Court. Mrs. Bottom see for \$10.000 damages for the death of her little girl, Hazel, about two years ago by being struck by a car on Cherry Street. The case will have to have another hearing.

A verdict for \$175 was given in the Circuit Court in the suit of John O'Hagan, vs. the Atlantic Coust Line. Motion to overrule was made and denied.

A marriage license has been issued by Clerk Walter Christian to George B. MacLean and Kathryn M. Craig.

A Faithful Old Servant.

The funeral of Lucy Williams took place from the First Baptist Church, colored, on Thursday afternoon.

This old mammy of a prominent family ded peacefully, surrounded by her six children. and is particularly well equipped, being fitted with electric traveling cranes and

The Modus Operandi.

These motors are made from heavy steel castings. The armatures which are wound with copper w.re go from the machine shop into the ... inning Department where coils already made by the dainty hands of a number of girls are placed upon the armature by men. This is a very quiet attractive part of the work, and the accuracy, skill and rapidity with which the w.re is formed into the curious shapes necessary to go on the armatures is most interesting. After the machines are built, they go to the testing rack, where they are tested to several times their rated power and inspected for any difficulties. After this they are stamped with their size, number, speed, etc., and then packed in close boxes and shipped. A line of machines of various sizes, ready for shipment, on exhibition in the factory a few days ago and seen by a representative of the Thiese-Dispatch was to him a most gratifying picture of Richmond modern, up-to-date enterprise. A picture of that interesting exhibit is given herewith. The manufacture of these machines is most interesting throughout and one who takes a delight in nice work, and can spare the time, would find a trip through the shops of the Rehmond Electric Company most interestive, and it may be remarked in parenthesis that the manager of the establishment always most heartily welcomes visitors. omes visitors.

Advantages of Location.

Advantages of Location.

The Richmond Electric Company feels that fine a strong position by reason of its location. The stockholders in this location will be sorry, indeed, to is considered critically ill by sicians, and that his children, to been all summoned to his bediever uneasy as to the outcome ickness.

TRAVELERS

ELECT OFFICERS

Advantages of Location.

The Richmond Electric Company feels that fine a strong position by reason of its location. The stockholders in this company are all Virginians, nearly all of the Richmond men. They love Virginia and they love Richmond, but they are strictly business men and when it came to the question of investing their money for the best results, sentiment and State and city pride, cut no particular figure. There is no sentiment in business and they could have gone somewhere else or sent their money somewhere else for investment. But they invested in this modern business because, as far sighted business men, they saw that Richmond offered the best facilities and was the best location. in the South for an establishment of this character. Richmond is a railroad centre, offering shipping facilities over all the leading systems of the South and as such cannot be surpassed in the way of advantages by any Southern city. The good old James River offers water route to Washington. Baltimore. Philadelphia and New York, besides giving via Newport News and Norfolk easy water transportation to Europe and to the wide, wide world. The good old James River offers

wide world.

Good Business Came Quick.

The river also by its falls supplies power which is converted into electricity and transmitted to the shops of the Richmond Electric Company. That their judgment was good is shown in the fact that while their business is just barely three years old and was commenced at the very bottom, the Richmond Electric Company and thoir motors and generators are now known throughout the South, and their shipments for the Bast year of electric motors and generators exceeded those of all the establishments in Philadelphia or in Baltimore, or in Washington, Their business is growing daily and their efforts are not being confined to the Southern States nor to the United States, as for that matter, but they have customers at many points as far West as the Mississippi Rever, and as far North as Boston and in foreign lands.

It is necessarily a growing business, for electric power is yet but an infant. Motors are being used for many purposes, such as selevators, pumps, tools, grinding and polishing machines, hoists, conveyors, for sawing wood, for sewing machines, and for all sorts of work too numerous to mention. There are many of, the motors built by this company now operated in this city and in other cities of the State and throughout the South, and it is a pleasure to note that the machines produced by the comfany are giving satisfaction wherever they are installed, and the company has the produced for repairs or because of any difficulty in its make-up, and the company is three years old, too.

Motors at Home.

Among the installations of Richmond electric motors in this city may be noted. Good Business Came Quick.

Motors at Home.

Among the installations of Richmond electric motors in this city may be noted the new Chesterfield, Murphy's Hotel, McCompick Harvester Company, T. W. Wood & Sons. Southern Railway Supply Company. New York Steam Laundry, Lorra ne Coal and Wood Company. Virginia-North Carolina Wheel Company, and many others too numerous to mention in this connection. Outside of the State the company has established agen-State the company has established agen-

cles in several of the large cities, which agencies are carrying a stock of Richmond electric motors and the fame of the Richmond electric Company is going to the ulmost parts of the land.

Just in this connection it may be interesting to relate a short story simply to show the truth of what was said in the beginning of these articles under the general head of, "What Richmond is doing," that half the people of the city don't know what the other half are doing. A Times-D'spatch man met a well known Richmond business man on the street the other day and the aforesaid business man, like a great many other men, thought a newspaper man was a walking encyclopedia, and he blandly asked: "Can you give me the address of some electric company from whom I can get a 3 horse power motor quick; I need it right now." He fooked as blank as the outside of a circus tent without a fing on it when the newspaper man as blandly replied "Supposs you step up to the office of the Richmond Electric Company."

This business man actually didn't know that Richmond is headquarters for electrical machinery as well as it is for thousands and thousands of other good things. What is Richmond doing? It is doing a 1 title something of everything and somehow it does seen that a lot of its own folks do not know it.

Thomas T. Fauntleroy Ill.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
WINCHESTER, VA., May 28.—Thomas
T. Cannteroy, a prominent lawyer of St.
Louis, a native of this city, and son of
the late Chief Justice T. T. Fauntieroy,
of Virginia Circuit Court of Appeals, was
suddenly taken ill while on a visit here
today, and is now constantly attended to-day, and is now constantly attended by physicians at Memorial Hospital.

In Respect to Mr. Cobb.

(Special to The Times-Dispatch.)
DANVILLE, VA., May 28.—The Danville DANVILLE, A., Jany S.—Its Danville Tohacco Association this afternoon adopted resolutions of respect in regard to the death of Howard A. Cobb, marzejing quyer for the American Tobacco Company. A committee of ten was appointed to attend the funeral on the part of the association.

For Summer Boarding see page 10.

J. S. Liebert. Sam Sutherland.

The Wrong Side of the Street, But the Right Side to

You may take a stick and drive us out of the city if we fail to save you from 10 to 15 Per Cent. on your purchases



GAS RANGES There are plenty others, but none to equal the NOVELTY. We

have them at all prices.

THE GRAND, ICE PAL-ACE OR EMPIRE

are the greatest Ice Savers on the market. None better made. They are equipped with the latest improvement, made entirely of hardwood and sell from

\$5.98 Mattings, Hammocks, loe

Cream Freezers. CREDIT!

310 East Broad St.,

Between Third and Fourth Sts.

STOCK AT GOST TO CLOSE BUSINESS.

SPICER'S

All Kinds of Fine Shoes, Trunks and Traveling Bags. SALE NOW ON. 417 E. BROAD.